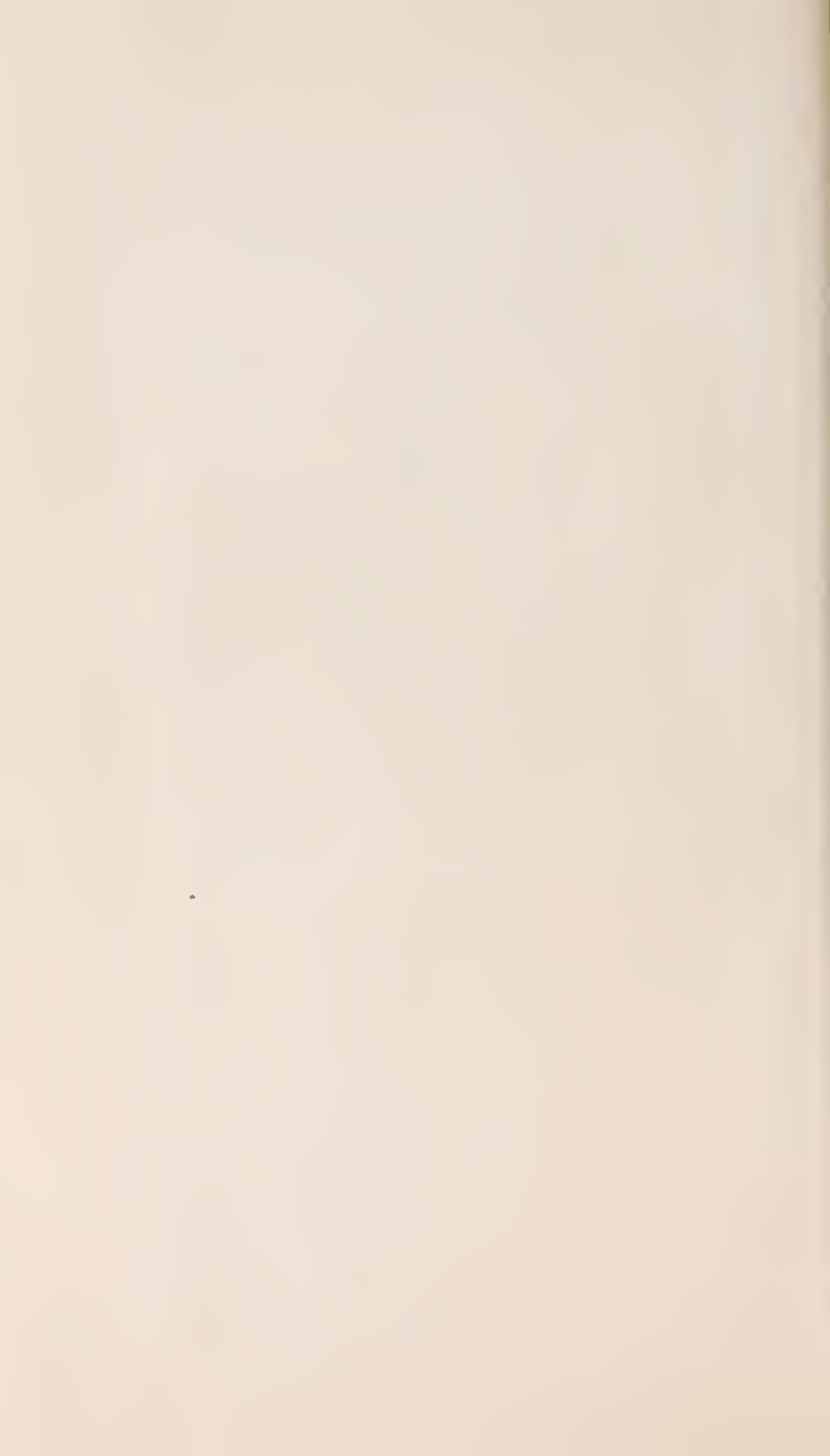


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THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA.

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THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA.

BY

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INDEX.

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THE INDIAN EMPIRE

Prepared for Sir William Wilson Hunter's
IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA

Scale 26 2/3 miles to an inch



REFERENCES

British Territory, colored
 Day in light & night in dark
 Mountains, shaded
 Railways, marked
 The sea is colored
 Islands
 The numbers den. in the height of the sea level on the
 The map is intended only to indicate the principal
 places, and does not show the details

POSTSCRIPT.



SINCE the earlier volumes of this edition went to press in 1885, important changes have taken place in India, to some of which it is needful here to refer. A new Province, larger than France, has been added to the Indian Empire; the long contemplated railway which will traverse inner India direct from Calcutta to Bombay, has been commenced; the Lusitanian schism, which during two centuries rent the Roman Catholic Church in India, has been closed. Less conspicuous local changes—administrative, legislative, educational, and economic—have occurred in every Province. Their bare enumeration would involve a supplement quite beyond the scope of this work. In the Preface to the present edition I put forward the view that, ‘so far from representing the “stationary stage” of civilisation, according to a former school of English economists, India is now one of the most rapidly progressive countries of the earth.’ The onward movements in India,

during the brief period which has since elapsed, justify these words.¹

In order, however, to prevent misconceptions, it is expedient to narrate very briefly the events which render the lengthy articles on British and Independent Burma in volume iii., and various lesser notices throughout the other twelve volumes dealing with the same territories, no longer a correct representation of the actual state of things. The aggressive attitude of the King of Upper Burma, and his obstinate refusal to redress the wrongs done by his servants to British subjects, compelled Lord Dufferin at the close of 1885 to send an expeditionary force to Mandalay. The King was dethroned, and deported for safe custody to British India. After an attempt to administer the country through the Central Council of Burmese Ministers, an attempt frustrated by the old corrupt officials in the Districts, and by the dynastic discords of the pretenders to the throne, Upper Burma was annexed to British India by proclamation on the 1st January 1886. In February 1886, Lord Dufferin proceeded to Burma to organise the administration of the new Province. The disorders incident to the dis-

¹ The considerations which would have pointed to the expediency of amplifying this Postscript have been anticipated by a recent remarkable essay on India by Sir Henry Sumner Maine. 'From 1858 to 1887,' he says, 'India has been governed by the Crown under the control of Parliament, and the facts and figures which I have given seem to me to show that, taking the standards of advance which are employed to test the progress of Western countries, there is no country in Europe which, according to these criteria, and regard being had to the point of departure, has advanced during the same period more rapidly and farther than British India.'—*The Reign of Queen Victoria*, vol. i. p. 518. (Smith, Elder, & Co., 1887.)

banding of the royal troops, and the struggles of various party leaders and pretenders to the sovereignty, gave rise to numerous marauding bands known as dacoits. These plunderers were active throughout the hot months and the malarious rainy season of 1886 ; sometimes as petty gang-robbers, sometimes as bodies of well-armed banditti, and in certain localities as an organised array, operating on a scale which might almost be dignified with the name of guerilla war.

The close of the unhealthy season, and the approach of the cold weather of 1886-87, enabled the British authorities to deal with these depredators. In November 1886 a force of troops and armed police was gradually spread over Upper Burma in such numbers as to render plunder a very perilous livelihood. The peasantry began to array themselves more actively on the side of order ; in many cases taking their protection into their own hands, and slaughtering or capturing the dacoits. The Buddhist clergy were almost from the first on our side, and they made their influence decisively felt as the country settled down. Meanwhile, the annexed territories had been divided into British Districts of more convenient size, and placed under a carefully selected staff of civil administrators. By the end of the cold weather of 1886-87 order was fairly established ; and during the ensuing hot weather (1887) the work of pacification went forward. Satisfactory relations were also established with the adjoining States and hill tribes to the North and East. The new Districts are now firmly united with Lower Burma into

a single British Province under a Chief Commissioner. So far as can be foreseen at present (August 1887), the period of conquest in Upper Burma is over, and the task of consolidation is being accomplished by rapid strides.¹

While dealing with recent changes in Upper Burma, I take the opportunity of correcting an oversight in regard to the educational system in Lower Burma. Sixteen years ago, when I was collecting materials for the first edition of this work, it seemed to me a subject of regret that the British authorities had not availed themselves more heartily of the system of indigenous instruction given in the monasteries and religious houses by the Buddhist clergy. During the interval which has since elapsed, the system of public instruction in British Burma may almost be said to have been reconstituted on the basis of indigenous monastic teaching. I have mentioned the function assigned to such native agency at page 207 of volume iii. and in other places. But there are also passages in which I

¹ In the Preface to this edition I regretted that the necessity of printing in England, while the author was in India, unavoidably led to errors in the press. An unfortunate example of this class occurs in my account of recent transactions in Burma at page 430 of volume vi. I had kept back the sheet in order to incorporate the facts of the Proclamation of Annexation and of Lord Dufferin's visit to Burma. But the new sentences, when forwarded to England, got transposed; and the events of January and February 1886 are made to precede the expeditionary force and occupation of Mandalay in November 1885. A clerical error, also due to the insertion of a new sentence in the proof, and more likely to lead to confusion, had escaped me in the same volume. In line 5 of footnote 2, page 230 of volume vi., for '*The latter*' please read '*The former*.' Again, in lines 22 and 24 of p. 471 of volume v., the words 'right' and 'left' have been inadvertently transposed.

omit to notice or to sufficiently emphasize the change. I gladly therefore take this occasion to again acknowledge the educational work done by the monastic institutions and the Buddhist clergy in Burma, and also the wise use which the English authorities in the Province have, for years past, made of this indigenous basis of public instruction.

The ancient schism between the Catholic Priests and Bishops appointed under the jurisdiction of the King of Portugal or his representative, the Archbishop of Goa, and the Vicars-Apostolic sent to India under the direct authority of the Pope, has been narrated in volume vi.¹ Since that volume was written, the provisional arrangement therein mentioned has been matured into a permanent settlement of the long-conflicting claims. The local jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, as representing the King of Portugal, has been respected. But, generally speaking, the Roman Catholic Church in India has now been brought under the authority of the Pope. His Holiness has issued an instrument setting forth the new settlement of the Indian Catholic Church; and a hierarchy of Archbishops and Bishops, under the direct regulation of Rome, has taken the place of the Vicars and Prefects Apostolic *in partibus infidelium*.

During the printing of the fourteen volumes, much new information has come into my possession, some-

¹ Vol. vi. pp. 255, 256.

times too late to be used. Thus, while I correctly state¹ that the style of 'the Governor-General-in-Council' was first authorized by the statute of 33 Geo. III., I elsewhere mention, on the authority of an official *Report on the Old Records of the India Office*, that the title of Governor-General had occurred incidentally a century before.² A personal examination of the original manuscripts has since convinced me that this is erroneous; and that the official reporter probably misread the title of 'Captain-General' for 'Governor-General.' I am indebted to Colonel Yule, C.B., for materials, also derived from the India Office MSS., which throw grave doubts on the popular derivation of *Chanak* (or *Achanak*), the native name for Barrackpur, from its supposed founder, Job Charnock. The name seems to have existed before that worthy could have given it his patronymic.

For these and other deficiencies I respectfully plead the necessity imposed upon me to finish the undertaking within stringent limits as to time. The present fourteen volumes endeavour to truthfully condense the data which I have been able, during sixteen years, to collect concerning an Empire nearly equal in size to all Europe, less Russia. They were intended to subserve the purposes of administration, and the Government wisely declined to permit of leisure for literary completeness, at the cost of delays which would have impaired the practical utility of the work. Every year adds new

¹ Vol. vi. p. 431.

² Vol. vi. p. 370 (footnote).

stores to our information regarding India; and each decennial Census enables the economist and the administrator to handle Indian problems with a surer grasp. It may perhaps be my privilege, at some future time, to bring out a further edition of these volumes, with ampler knowledge and clearer lights. If this be not granted, I leave with confidence to the servants of the Crown in India who come after me, the task of perfecting the work which I have begun.

In conclusion, I wish to express my obligations to Mr. J. S. Cotton, late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and Mr. H. Morse Stephens, B.A. of Balliol College, for the Index which forms this volume. That Index is a careful expansion of the one to the first edition. It brings to a point, and renders available at a glance, the masses of local information collected throughout the 250 Districts of India during the past sixteen years. Its plan, general outline, and major headings, are necessarily my own: but to Mr. Cotton and Mr. Stephens belongs the merit of its execution.

W. W. HUNTER.

WEIMAR,

August 24, 1887.

IMPERIAL GAZETTEER

OF

INDIA.

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- Alaut, *parganá* in Central India, i. 164.
- Alawakháwa, fair in Bengal, i. 164.
- Aláwalpur, town in Punjab, i. 164.
- Alay Khyoung, revenue circle in Burma, i. 164.
- Alay-Kywon, revenue circle in Burma, i. 164.
- Al Birúní, Arab geographer (*circa* 1000 A.D.), mentions Khandwá, viii. 162; quoted, on the Maldivé Islands, ix. 250; on the failure of the Hindus to take Lahore, xi. 261.
- Albuquerque, Alfonso de, second Viceroy of Portuguese India (1509), article 'India,' vi. 359; his capture of Goa, and death there, 359; his policy towards the natives, 359, 360. *Local notices*—Attacked Aden, i. 16; burnt Calicut, and was then defeated, iii. 269; succoured Rájá of Cochin, and built first European fort there, iv. 11, 12; maintained village system in Goa, v. 92; his occupation and reconquest of Goa, v. 100; his statue at Goa, v. 109; landed at Perim, and called at Vera Cruz, xi. 137.
- Albuquerque, John de, first Bishop of Goa (1539-53), vi. 244.
- Aldeman, *parganá* in Oudh, i. 164, 165.
- Aldercom, Colonel, attacked Wandewash, xiii. 517.
- Alengad, *táluk* in Madras, i. 164, 165.
- Alexander the Great, his expedition to India, and campaigns in the Punjab and Sind (327-325 B.C.), article 'India,' vi. 163-166; in Afghánistán, i. 48; march through Balúchistán, ii. 28; the Sakæ, now Bráhuís, in his army, iii. 98; coins found at Bulandshahr, iii. 141; battle with Porus at Chilianwála, iii. 415; spent three days at Taxila, iv. 270; Nikea identified with Mong, v. 189, ix. 478; founded Bucephala, identified with Jalálpur, vii. 81; crossed the Hydaspes, or Jehlam, at Jalálpur, vii. 166; took Sangala, identified with Sänglawála Tiba, vii. 20,

- xii. 214; supposed to have built Kandahár, vii. 391; knew the Kori as Lonibare, the chief mouth of the Indus, viii. 298; took Múltán, then capital of the Malli, x. 3; campaign in the Punjab, xi. 259, 260; in Ráwal Pindi, xii. 23; remains of his fort at Sehwan, xii. 306; took a fort of the Malli identified with Shorkot, xii. 424; the port at which his admiral stopped identified with Sonmiáni, xiii. 61; took Talamba, a town of the Malli, xiii. 163.
- Alexandria, the modern Uchh in the Punjab, founded by Alexander, vi. 166, xiii. 400.
- Alfred the Great's Mission to India (883), vi. 239.
- Alguada, dangerous reef in Bay of Bengal, i. 165.
- Aliábád, village in Oudh, i. 165.
- Alí Adíl Sháh, king of Bijápur (1557-79), husband of Chánd Bibí, built much at Bijápur, one of the victors at Tálíkot, ii. 424; annexed Dhárwár, iv. 259, 266; besieged Goa, but repulsed, v. 101; strengthened Naldrúg fort, x. 183, 184.
- Alibágh, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 165, 166.
- Alí Bahádúr, grandson of Peshwá, Baji Ráo I., established his authority in Bundelkhand, iii. 155; died at siege of Kálinjar, vii. 332.
- Alí Bahádúr, grandson of the ruler of Bundelkhand, participated in the Mutiny and deported, iii. 156.
- Alí Bandar, town in Bombay, i. 166.
- Aliganj, town and *tahsíl* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 166, 167.
- Aliganj, village in Oudh, i. 167.
- Aliganj Sewán, town in Bengal, i. 167.
- Aligarh, District in N.-W. Provinces, i. 167-177; physical aspects, 167-169; history, 169-171; population, 171-173; agriculture, 173, 174; natural calamities, 174; commerce and trade, 174-176; administration, 176, 177; medical aspects, 177.
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- Alígarh, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 179.
- Alígarh, site of small fort near Calcutta, i. 179.
- Aligáum, town in Bombay, i. 179.
- Alí Khán, Pathán chief of Utraula, history of, xiii. 156, 157.
- Alí Mardán Khán, engineer of Sháh Jahán, laid out the Shalimár Gardens at Bághbanpur, i. 416, xii. 374; made the Hasli Canal, ii. 153, v. 344, 345; made branch from Jumna Canal to bring water to Delhi, vii. 259; said to have built the Chár Cháta at Kábul, vii. 269; planned and partly carried out the Eastern Jumna Canal, xii. 119; built the Bádsháh Mahál in Saháranpur, xii. 116; his canal in Siálkot, xii. 441.
- Alí Muhammad, Rohilla chief, died and was buried at Aonla, i. 296; his history, xi. 456.
- Alí Murad Talpur, Mír, allowed to retain part of Shikárpur, but condemned for forgery, and deprived of some of his territory, xii. 391.
- Alípur, Sub-division in Bengal, i. 179.
- Alipur, residence of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, i. 179, 180.
- Alipur, village and *tahsíl* in Punjab, i. 180.
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- Alipura, town and Native State in N.-W. Provinces, i. 181.
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- Alí Vardi Khán, Nawáb of Bengal (1740-56); construction of the Maráthá ditch around Calcutta as a protection against the Maráthás, article 'India,' vi. 381.
- Local notices*—Defeated Sarfaráz Khán at Gheriá and Maráthás at Kátwá, viii. 102; first extracted money revenue from Laur, viii. 468, xiii. 146; his capital at Murshidábád, x. 23; trick played on him by Siráj-ud-daulá, x. 36; his tomb at Murshidábád, x. 38.
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- Aliyar, river in Madras, i. 182.
- Allahábád, Division in N.-W. Provinces, i. 182, 183.
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- Allah Band, long bank of earth in Bombay, i. 199.

- Allahganj, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 199.
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- Al Mas'údí, Arab geographer (10th century), mentions caves of Ellora, iv. 349; on Múltán, x. 2; mentions Chitákul, xii. 92.
- Almeida, Franciscode, Viceroy of Portuguese India (1505), article 'India,' vi. 359; at Cochín, iv. 12.
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- Alphabets of Ancient India, article 'India,' vi. 102, 103.
- Altamsh, 3rd monarch of the Slave dynasty (1211-36), invasion by the Mughals, article 'India,' vi. 279; enlarged mosque of Kutab-ud-dín at Delhi, iv. 191; took Gwalior, v. 236.
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- Alva, Count de, killed in battle with the Maráthás, v. 104.
- Alvárkurichchi, town in Madras, i. 202.
- Alves, Colonel, Agent to the Governor-General in Rájputána, wounded in a riot at Jaipur, vii. 57.
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- Amalyára, town in Bombay, i. 209.
- Aman*, or winter rice crop. *See* Rice cultivation.
- Amánat, feeder of North Koel river, Bengal, i. 209.
- Amániganj, market village in Oudh, i. 209.
- Amániganj-hát, silk mart in Bengal, i. 209.
- Amápur, trading town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 209.
- Amarápura, town in Burma, i. 209, 210.
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- Amarkantak, hill in Baghelkhand, i. 210.
- Amarnáth, village in Bombay, i. 210, 211.
- Amarnáth, cave in Punjab, i. 211.
- Amar Singh Thappa, Gurkhá General, surrendered to General Ochterlony at Maláun, ix. 237; his death, x. 289.
- Amarwára, village in Central Provinces, i. 211.
- Amatti, town in Coorg, i. 211.
- Amb, estate in Punjab, i. 211.
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- Ambágarh Chauki, chiefship in Central Provinces, i. 212.
- Ambahta, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 213.
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- Ambála, Division in Punjab, i. 213.
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- Ambatmúri, pass in Madras, i. 126.
- Ambela, mountain pass in Punjab, i. 226-228.
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- Ambergris, found in Nicobar Islands, x. 297.
- Amber mines in Upper Burma, iii. 211.
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- Amethi, *farganá* in Oudh, i. 231.
- Amethi Dúgar, town in Oudh, i. 231.
- Amgáon, estate and village in Central Provinces, i. 231, 232.
- Amherst, Lord, Governor-General of India (1823-28), first Burmese war, capture of Bhartpur, article 'India,' vi. 403, 404; first spent summer at Simla, xii. 496.
- Amherst, District in Burma, i. 232-243; physical aspects, 232-235; geological formation, 235; history, 235, 236; antiquities, 236, 237; population, 237, 238; agriculture, etc., 239, 240; manufactures, etc., 241; administration, 241, 243; climate, etc., 243.
- Amherst, town in Burma, i. 243.
- Aini, river in N.-W. Provinces, i. 243.
- Amindivi Islands. *See* Laccadives.
- Amingadh, town in Bombay, i. 244.
- Amír Khán, Pindári leader (1817), article 'India,' vi. 404. *Local notices*—Invaded Rohilkhand, ii. 140; defeated by Colonel Skinner near Afzalgarh, ii. 430; plundered Dhámpur, iv. 241; checked by Major Shepherd at Irich, which he afterwards made his head-quarters, vii. 24; ravaged Jaipur, vii. 56; called in to intervene between Jaipur and Jodhpur, vii. 242; defeated a British force near Kúunch, viii. 363; owned the state of Láwa, viii. 468;

- sacked Mandáwar, ix. 293; sacked Najina, x. 160; his ravages in Rájputána, xi. 406; made Nawáb of Tonk, xi. 407, xiii. 337; Rámpurá granted him, xi. 461; twice plundered Ságara, xii. 108; was granted Sironj by Holkar, xiii. 7, 8; plundered Thákurdwára, xiii. 246; his history, xiii. 337, 338; ravaged Mewár or Udaipur, xiii. 407.
- Amjad Ali Sháh, 4th king of Oudh (1841-47), built the iron bridge across the Gumti at Lucknow, viii. 510.
- Amjhera, *parganá* in Central India, i. 244.
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- Amod, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 245.
- Amosi, town in Oudh, i. 245.
- Ampta, village in Bengal, i. 245.
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- Amrápur. *See* Umrapur.
- Amrápur, town in Madras, i. 251.
- Amrápur, petty State in Bombay, i. 251.
- Amrávati, river in Madras, i. 252.
- Amrávati, town in Madras with ruined temples, i. 252.
- Amrávati or Chatía Hill, tank and hill in Bengal, i. 252, 253.
- Amreli, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 253.
- Amri, village in Bombay, i. 253.
- Amrita Bázár or Magura, village in Bengal, i. 253.
- Amrit Ráo, son of Raghubái Peshwá, lived at Tarahwán on a pension, xiii. 207.
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- Amritsar, *tahsíl* in Punjab, i. 263.
- Amritsar, city in Punjab, i. 263-266; history, 263-265; commerce and trade, 265; population, 266.
- Amroha, historic town and *tahsíl* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 266.
- Amsin, town and *parganá* in Oudh, i. 266, 267.
- Amura Bhauriári, village in Bengal, i. 267.
- Amurnáth, cave in Punjab, i. 267. *See* Amarnáth.
- Amwa, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 267.
- Amyatt, Mr., murdered near Kasimbázár, xi. 95.
- An, or Aeng, pass over the Arakan Yoma Mountains in Burma, vi. 6.
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- An, or Aeng, town and township in Burma, i. 267, 268.
- Anagundi, capital of the Narapathi dynasty of Southern India in the 14th century. *See* Vijayanagar.
- Anáhadgarh, town in Punjab, i. 268.
- Anaimúdi, plateau in Madras, i. 268.
- Anakápalie, estate, town, and *táluk* in Madras, i. 268, 269.
- Analysis of the Constitution of the East India Company*, by P. Auber, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 364, 365 (foot-notes).
- Analysis of Indian foreign import and export trade, principal staples, article 'India,' vi. 565-581.
- Anamalai, range of hills in Madras, i. 269-271.
- Anamalai, town in Madras, i. 271.
- Anamasamúdrampet, village in Madras, i. 271, 272.
- Anand, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 272.
- Anandápur, Christian village in Coorg, i. 272.
- Ananda Ráz Gajapati, Rájá of Vizianagram (1757), surrendered the Northern Circars to the Company, iii. 469; accompanied Col. Forde in his march on Masulipatam, xiii. 500.
- Anandpur, petty State in Káthiáwár, i. 272.
- Anandpur, town in Punjab, i. 272, 273.
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- Anand Ráo Paur, received grant of State of Dhár from Báji Ráo Peshwá, iv. 247.
- Anang Bhím Deo, king of Orissa (1174-1205), built temple of Jagannáth at Puri, x. 441, 442.
- Anang Pál, made Delhi capital of the Tuár Rájás (*circa* 736), iv. 190.
- Anang Pál II., a second time made Delhi capital of the Tuár Rájás on being driven from Kanauj (1052), iv. 190.
- Anang Pál III., last Tuár Rájá, driven from Delhi by the Chauhans of Ajmere (1154), iv. 190.
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Aurangzeb, sixth Mughal Emperor of India (1658-1707) article 'India,' vi. 305-312; his rebellion and usurpation of the throne, 305, 306; chief events of his reign, 306, 307 and footnote; murder of his brothers, 307; conquest of Southern India, 307; rise of the Maráthá power, 307, 308; Aurangzeb's Grand Army and twenty years' war with the Maráthás, 308, 309; his despair and death, 309; unsuccessful expedition to Assam, 309; his bigotry and persecution of the Hindus, 309; revolt of the Rájputs, 309, 310; revenue of his Empire, 310, 311; Aurangzeb's character, 312. *Local notices*—His generals took Adoni, i. 26; defeated his brother Dará at Ajmere, i. 21; ruins of palace and mausoleum to his wife at Aurangábád, i. 385; in Bellary, ii. 242; took Bijápur, ii. 424; destroyed walls of Broach and rebuilt them, iii. 112, 113; built mosque at Burhánpur, iii. 164; had temple of Debi Patán destroyed, iv. 164; conquered the Deccan, iv. 166; had his capital at Delhi, iv. 193; took Dhárwar, iv. 226; defeated his brother Murád at Ranka Chabutra, near Dholpur, iv. 276; restored fort of Dohad, iv. 312; built mosque at Fatehábád, iv. 419; took Golconda, v. 144; his wars with Ahdullá Kutab Sháh, King of Golconda, and annexation of that kingdom, v. 255, 256; joined by the Sidi of Janjirá, vii. 140; invaded Márwár, and plundered Jodhpur, vii. 241; took Kondapalli, vii. 287; built the Jámá Masjid at Lahore, viii. 416; built mosque at Lucknow, viii. 504, 505; his visit to Mánikpur, ix. 321; destroyed temples at Muttra, x. 54; restored Poona to Sivaji, xi. 212; took Purandhar, xi. 298; took Ráigarh, xi. 364; at first employed Rájput chieftains, but eventually invaded Rájputána, xi. 405; took Sátána, xii. 274; obtained Sholápur from Alí Adíl Sháh, of Bijápur, xii. 412; took Sinharh, xii. 544; increased the importance of Surat, as port for Mecca, xiii. 122; defeated Dará at Ujjain, xiii. 417.

Aurás, village in Oudh, i. 388.

Aus, autumn rice crop. See Rice cultivation.

Ausgrám, village in Bengal, i. 388.

Austen, Col. Godwin, surveyed Muztagh range of the Himálaya Mountains, v. 404.

Australia, India's trade with, vi. 578, 579.

Ava, ancient capital of the Burmese Empire, i. 388-390.

Avalanches, frequent in Kumáun, viii. 335.

Aváni, village in Mysore, i. 390.

Avatárs or Incarnations of Vishnu, article 'India,' vi. 215, 216 (footnote 3).

Aváti, village in Mysore, i. 390.

Avchár, petty State in Bombay, i. 390.

Avináshi, town in Madras, i. 390.

Avitabile, Sikh general, Governor of Pesháwar, xi. 149; built wall round Pesháwar, xi. 158; re-built Wazirábád, which he made his head-quarters, xiii. 535.

Avúlapali, range of hills in Madras, i. 391.

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Awáns, Muhammadan tribe, numerous in Hazára, v. 363, 364; Jehlam, vii. 168-170; Pesháwar, xi. 151; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 27; Siálkot, xii. 444.

Awar, *parganá* in Central India, i. 391.

Ayakottá, town in Madras, i. 391.

Ayakúdi, town and *zamlindárl* in Madras, i. 391.

Ayub Khán, defeated by Abdur Rahman Khán (June 1881), vii. 275; his victory at Maiwand (26th July 1880), vii. 396; defeated by Gen. Roberts at Kandahár (1st Sept. 1880), vii. 397; captured Kandahár (27th July 1881), but again defeated by Abdur Rahman Khán there (22nd Sept. 1881), vii. 398.

Ayyankere, artificial lake in Mysore, i. 391.

Azamgarh, District in N.-W. Provinces, i. 391-401; physical aspects, 392, 393; history, 393-395; archæology, 395; population, 395-397; agriculture, 397-399; natural calamities, 399; commerce and trade, 399; administration, 400; medical aspects, 400, 401.

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Azimganj, village in Bengal, i. 402.

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Azím Khán, Duráni leader, defeated by Ranjít Singh at Pesháwar, xi. 149.

Azím Khán, brother of Amir Sher Ali Khán, defeated him at Khelát-i-Ghilzai, vii. 395.

Azím Sháh, son of Sikandar Sháh, King of Bengal, proclaimed his independence

at Sonargáo, and invited the poet Hafiz to his court, xiii. 59.
Azmeriganj, village in Assam, i. 402.

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Bába Búdan, range of mountains in Mysore, i. 402, 403.
Bába Jagjiwán Dás, founder of the Sat-námis, born at Daryábád, iv. 151.
Bába Sáhib. *See* Bhákar Rao.
Babái, town in Central Provinces, i. 403.
Bábar, first Mughal Emperor of Delhi, (1526-30), early life, defeat and overthrow of Ibráhim Lodi at Pánipat; conquest of Northern India, article 'India,' vi. 290, 291. *Local notices*—His description of Afghánistán, i. 31; made Agra his capital, and died there, i. 69; took Alláhábád, i. 196; took Biána, and defeated Rána of Udaipur there, ii. 418; invaded India, and after victory of Pánipat, entered Delhi, iv. 192, 193; took Dholpur, iv. 277; his mention of Dipálpur, iv. 303; conquered Etáwah, iv. 371; Fatehpur, iv. 424; and Gházipur, v. 64; took fort of Gwalior by stratagem, v. 236; mentions Hangu, v. 310; his tomb at Kábul, vii. 268; boasts of the commerce of Kábul, vii. 271; on the Káfirs, vii. 292; took Kandahár, vii. 392; defeated the Rájput princes at Khánna, viii. 164; on the Bangash tribe, viii. 243; defeated Ibráhim Lodi near Lahore, viii. 405; mentions Mahában, ix. 150; occupied Rápri in Máinpurí, ix. 203; his victory over Ibráhim Lodi at Pánipat, xi. 44, 45; subdued the Patháns in Pesháwar, xi. 149; his invasions of the Punjab, xi. 261; defeated the Rájputs at Fatehpur Sikri, xi. 404; defeated the Ghakkars, and took Pharwála, xii. 24; planted colonies in Saháranpur, xii. 45; marched through Sibi, xii. 457; invaded Mewár and defeated Rána Sanga, xiii. 403, 404.
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Babhnipáir, *parganá* in Oudh, i. 404.
Babington, Dr., quoted on the inscriptions at Mahábalipur, ix. 149.
Bablá, river in Bengal, i. 404, 405.
Babrá, petty State in Bombay, i. 405.
Bábriás, tribe in Káthiáwár, now principally to be found in Bábriáwár, i. 405.
Bábriáwár, tract of country in Káthiáwár, i. 405.
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Bábu Ráo, chief of Monumpalli, mutinied in 1858, executed at Chándá, iii. 351.
Babúlgáo, village in Berár, i. 405.
Bachhráo, rural town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 405.
Bachhráwán, town and *parganá* in Oudh, i. 405, 406.
Bachiredipálem, village in Madras, i. 406.
Backergunge. *See* Bakarganj.
Badágara, town in Madras, i. 406, 407.
Badagas or Vadagas, aboriginal tribe on the Nílghíri Hills, x. 310, 311.
Badakshán, tract of country in Afghán-Túrkistán, i. 407.
Badakshis, tribe akin to the Tajiks, and grouped with them as Galchas, in Badakshán, i. 407.
Bádámi, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 407.
Badan Singh, father of Suráj Mall of Bhartpur, formally declared leader of the Játs (1712), ii. 373, x. 45; his palace at Sahár, xii. 113.
Badarganj, trading village in Bengal, i. 407, 408.

- Badári, river in Mysore, i. 408. *See* also Yagachi.
- Badáriyá, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 408.
- Badarpur. *See* Badrpur.
- Badansa, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 408.
- Badesar, village in Rájputána, i. 408.
- Badgújars, landowning clan of wealthy Rájputs, in Bulandshahr, iii. 135.
- Badhálgaon, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 408.
- Bádin, town and *táluk* in Bombay, i. 408, 409.
- Badipúdi, historic *táluk* in Bombay, i. 409.
- Badnera, town in Berár, i. 409.
- Badnúr, town in Central Provinces, i. 409, 410.
- Bado Sarái, town and *parganá* in Oudh, i. 410.
- Badráchalam. *See* Bhadrachalam.
- Badrihat, police outpost in Bengal, i. 410.
- Badrináth, mountain peak in N.-W. Provinces, i. 410, 411.
- Badrpur, village in Assam, i. 411.
- Badsháhpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 411.
- Bádsháhpur, hill torrent in Punjab, i. 411.
- Bádúria, town in Bengal, i. 411, 412.
- Badvel, town and *táluk* in Madras, i. 412.
- Baffa, town in Punjab, i. 412.
- Bágalkot, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 412, 413.
- Bagáspur, town in Central Provinces, i. 413.
- Bagásra, petty State in Káthiáwár, i. 413.
- Bagásra, town in Bombay, i. 413.
- Bagat. *See* Land tenures.
- Bagaud, *parganá* in Central India, i. 413.
- Bagdis, semi-Hinduized aborigines in Bengal, generally fishermen, numerous in Bánkúrá, ii. 81; Bardwán, ii. 129; Bengal, ii. 296; thieves in Húglí, v. 491; coolies in Jalpáiguri, vii. 112; Kuch Behar, viii. 323; Midnapur, ix. 427; Nadiyá, x. 133.
- Bagdogra, town in Bengal, i. 413.
- Bagepalli, village in Mysore, i. 413, 414.
- Bagesar, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 414.
- Bágewádi, Sub-division in Bombay, i. 414.
- Bágh, river in Central Provinces, i. 414.
- Bágh, town and *parganá* in Central India, i. 414.
- Bághal, Hill State in Punjab, i. 415.
- Baghár, offshoot of the river Indus, i. 415.
- Baghát, Hill State in Punjab, i. 415, 416.
- Bághbanpur, village in Punjab, i. 416.
- Bághdangá, village in Bengal, i. 416.
- Baghelas, a branch of the Sisodhiya Rájputs, which once ruled in Gujarát, i. 416; in Central India, iii. 295.
- Baghelkhand, tract in Central India, i. 416, 417.
- Bágherhát, village and Sub-division in Bengal, i. 417.
- Bághjalá, town in Bengal, i. 417.
- Bághmatí, river in Behar, i. 418.
- Bághmatí, Little, river in Behar, i. 418.
- Bághmúndí, plateau and hill range in Bengal, i. 418.
- Bagirhát. *See* Bágherhát.
- Bagirji, village in Bombay, i. 418.
- Bágli, petty State in Central India, i. 418, 419.
- Bagor, town in Rájputána, i. 419.
- Bágpát, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 419.
- Bágrási, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 420.
- Bágru, town in Rájputána, i. 420.
- Bagula, village in Bengal, i. 420.
- Bahádrán, town and district in Rájputána, i. 420.
- Bahádurganj, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 420.
- Bahádurgarh, town in Punjab, i. 420, 421.
- Bahádur Khel, salt mine in Punjab, i. 421.
- Bahádurpur, village in Assam, i. 421.
- Bahádur Sháh, Mughal Emperor (1707-12), defeated his brother Azím in Dholpur, iv. 276; took Haidarábád with Khán Jahán, v. 256; defeated his brother Kám Baksh, v. 256; campaign against the Sikhs, xi. 263.
- Bahádur Sháh, King of Gujarát (1526-37), allowed Portuguese to build a fort at Diu, where he was killed, iv. 307; defeated by the Emperor Humáyún, viii. 91; overthrew Ghorí dynasty of Málwá, ix. 267; invaded Mewár, and took Chittor, xiii. 404.
- Bahádur Sháh, last Muhammadan king of Ahmadábád, tried to take Surat (1609), xiii. 121.
- Bahádur Sháh, Regent of Nepál (1786-95), x. 286.
- Bahárágarha, market village in Bengal, i. 421.
- Baháwa, village in Bengal, i. 421.
- Baháwalpur, Native State in Punjab, i. 421-424; physical aspects, 421; population, 421, 422; commerce, 422; history and administration, 423, 424.
- Baháwalpur, city in Punjab, i. 424.
- Baherá, market village in Bengal, i. 424.
- Baherí, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 424, 425.
- Bahilwára, town in Bengal, i. 425.
- Báhli, mountain range in Punjab, i. 425.

- Bahlol Lodi, Emperor. *See* Lodi.
 Bahlolpur. *See* Bhilolpur.
 Báhmāni, Muhammadan dynasty in Southern India (1347-1525), article 'India,' vi. 287. *Local notices*—Its later capital at Bidar, ii. 419; its earlier capital (1347-1432) at Kulbarga, viii. 352, 353; took Masulipatam (1478), ix. 353; its history, xi. 201, 202; ruled over Sātāra, xii. 277.
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 Bahrāmpur, town in Punjab, i. 435, 436.
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 Bahu, river in Madras, i. 436.
 Bahu Begam of Oudh, lived at Faizābād (1798-1816), where her mausoleum is, iv. 388.
 Bahuleshwar, village in Bombay, i. 436.
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 Baiādgī, town in Bombay, i. 436.
 Baidesar, village in Orissa, i. 436.
 Baidūr, town in Madras, i. 436.
 Baidyabātī, market town in Bengal, i. 436.
 Baidyanāth, village in Bengal, i. 436.
 Baidyās, numerous caste in Bengal, ii. 296.
 Baigas, priests of the Gonds, an aboriginal tribe. *See* Bālāghāt, i. 455; Central Provinces, iii. 310; Manulā, ix. 303, 304; Sambalpur, xii. 182.
 Baikāl. *See* Bekal.
 Baikanthpur, town in Bengal, i. 436, 437.
 Baila Bhela, town in Oudh, i. 437.
 Bailgāon, village in Oudh, i. 437.
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 Baillie, Col., defeat of, by Haidar Ali, at Pullālur or Perambākam (1780), iv. 27, 43, ix. 13, xi. 136.
 Baillie, Major, took Aden (1839), i. 17.
 Bainchi, village in Bengal, i. 437.
 Bairāgis, Vishnuite ascetics and mendicants in the Eastern Dvārs, iv. 332; Madras, ix. 20.
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 Bairām Ghāt, place of sanctity in Berār, i. 437.
 Bairām Khān, regent during the early years of Akbar's reign, vi. 291, 292.
 Bairath, town in Rājputāna, i. 437.
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 Baitarani, river in Orissa, i. 437, 438.
 Baiza Bāi, widow of Daulat Rāo Sindā, removed from Gwalior for creating disturbances, v. 230, 231.
 Bajāna, petty State in Kāthiāwār, i. 438.
 Bajāna, town in Bombay, i. 438.
 Baj-baj, village in Bengal, i. 438.
 Bājī Rāo, second Peshwā (1721-40); his conquest of the Deccan and Mālwa, from the Mughals, and capture of Bassein from the Portuguese, article 'India,' vi. 320. *Local notices*—Established the Marāthā authority in Bundelkhand, iii. 155; received part of Damoh from Chhatar Sāl, iv. 109; at Delhi and on the Jumna, x. 366, 367; died at Rāver, where is his cenotaph, xii. 14; exacted *chauth* from the Rānā of Mewār, xiii. 405, 406.
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 Bajrangarh, district in Central India, i. 439.
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 Bākarganj, ancient town in Bengal, i. 449.
 Baker, Aaron, first Governor of Madras (1653-59), ix. 66.
 Baker, Sir T. D., sent from Kābul to disperse Afghāns, vii. 274; marched against Achakzai tribe in Pishin (1880), xi. 189.
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 Baksh, Sir Hardeo, sheltered English officers at Dharmpur (1857), iv. 255.
 Bakhshī Khal, water channel in Bengal, i. 450.

- Bakht Balí, Rájá of Sháhgarh, rebelled 1857, seized Bānda, and was defeated by Rose, xii. 103.
- Bakht Buland, Gond Rájá of Deogarh, extended his territories, iii. 399; his reign and foundation of Nágpur, x. 166; obtained Seoní, xii. 309; ravaged Wún, xiii. 539, 540.
- Bakht Khán, mutineer leader in Bareilly, iv. 411.
- Bakhtgarh, petty State in Central India, i. 450.
- Bakhtiárpur, village in Bengal, i. 450.
- Bakkaráyasamúdrum, village in Madras, i. 450.
- Bakloh, town in Punjab, i. 450.
- Bakra River, stream in Berár, i. 450.
- Baksar, village in Oudh, i. 450, 451.
- Bákud Creek, branch of the Mahánadí, in Orissa, i. 451, 452.
- Bálaganj, village in Assam, i. 452.
- Bálagarh, town in Bengal, i. 452.
- Bálaghát, name given to certain Districts in the Karnatic of the Vijayanagar kingdom, i. 452.
- Bálaghát, the upland country of Berár, i. 452.
- Bálaghát, District in Central Provinces, i. 452-457; physical aspects, 452-454; history, 454; population, 454, 455; division into town and country, 455; agriculture, 455, 456; commerce and trade, 456; administration, 457; medical aspects, 457.
- Báláhera, village in Rájputána, i. 457.
- Balahi, hill range in Central Provinces, i. 457.
- Bálají Báji Ráo, third Peshwá (1740-71); his expeditions to Bengal and the Punjab; defeat of, by Ahmad Sháh Durání at the third battle of Pánípat, article 'India,' vi. 320, 321. *Local notices*—Annexed part of Hoshungábád, v. 443; took Mandlá, ix. 302, 307. *See also* Maráthás.
- Bálají Lakshman, Maráthá governor of Khándesh, massacred 7000 Bhíls at Kopárgón (1804), viii. 293.
- Bálají Viswanáth, first Peshwá (1718-20), extorts *chauth* from the Delhi emperor for the Deccan, article 'India,' vi. 320; built hill fort of Visápur, xiii. 480. *See also* Maráthás.
- Bálak Dás, successor of Ghásí Dás as high priest of Satnámís, murdered (1860), iii. 313.
- Bálakot, town in Punjab, i. 458.
- Bálakot, fortified village in Central Provinces, i. 458.
- Bálan, town and *parganá* in Oudh, i. 458.
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- Balasar, Sub-division in Orissa, ii. 10, 11.
- Balasar, town and port in Orissa, ii. 11; East India Company's factory started at (1642), vi. 369.
- Balasar, peak in Madras, ii. 11.
- Balban, the last King but one of the Slave dynasty (1265-87); his cruelties to the Hindus; Rájput revolts and Mughal inroads; his fifteen royal pensioners, article 'India,' vi. 280. *Local notices*—Cleared Etah of banditti, iv. 359; built fort of Kampil, vii. 353; subdued Mewát, ix. 418; invaded Moradábád, ix. 505.
- Balbi, Gaspar, on Dagon, now Rangoon, in 1580, quoted, xi. 482.
- Balcha, pass in Garhwál, ii. 11.
- Balchri, island in Bengal, ii. 11.
- Baldeva or Baldeo, village and place of pilgrimage in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 11.
- Baldeva Singh, Rájá of Bhartpur, cenotaph of, at Gobardhán, v. 121.
- Báldiábári, village in Bengal, ii. 11, 12.
- Baleswar River, one of the principal distributaries of the Ganges, ii. 12.
- Bálí, town in Bengal, ii. 12.
- Bálí, market village in Bengal, ii. 12.
- Balia, village in Bengal. *See* Alawak-hawa.
- Báliaghátá, trading village in Bengal, ii. 12.
- Báliaghátá, canal in Bengal, ii. 12.
- Báliganj, suburb of Calcutta. *See* Ballygunge.
- Báligatiam, village in Madras, ii. 13.
- Balihri, town in Central Provinces, ii. 13.
- Bálipará, forest reserve in Assam, ii. 13.
- Bálingaran, range of mountains in Madras. *See* Bilingiri-Rangan.
- Balisna, town in Bombay, ii. 14.
- Balkh, Province of Afghánistán. *See* Afghán-Türkistán.
- Balkh, city of Afghán-Türkistán, ii. 14-16; city, 14, 15; country, 15, 16; history, 16.
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- Ballabgarh, town and *tahsil* in Panjab, ii. 16.
- Ballabhpur, suburb of Serampur, Bengal, ii. 17.
- Ballála, Hoysala, dynasty in Southern India, had their capital at Dorásamúdra, now Halebid, taken by Muhammadans (1310), v. 295; in Madras, ix. 11; in Mysore, x. 93; ruled over Salem, xii. 154; had a later capital at Talkad, xiii. 167; took refuge at Tonnúr, xiii. 338.
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- Ballal-ayan-durga, village in Mysore, ii. 17.
- Ballantyne, Dr., *The Sankhya Aphorisms of Kapila*, quoted, vi. 154 (footnote 1).
- Ballápal, forest reserve in Madras, ii. 17, 18.
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- Ballia, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 22.
- Ballygunge, suburb of Calcutta, ii. 23, 24.
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- Bálotra, town in Rájputána, ii. 24.
- Balrámpur, town and *parganá* in Oudh, ii. 24, 26.
- Bálsamand, village in Punjab, ii. 26.
- Balsan, Hill State in Punjab, ii. 26.
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- Baltis, tribe of Muhammadan Tibetans in the Himálayas, v. 412; the Hindu Kush, v. 417.
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- Balwant Singh, native soldier, defended Girishk (1841, 1842), i. 35.
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- Bámáni, mountain peak in Madras, ii. 41.
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- Bhílgarh, town in Central India, ii. 392.
- Bhillang, feeder of the Bhágrathi river, N.-W. Provinces, ii. 392.
- Bhilolpur, town in Punjab, ii. 392.
- Bhíloria, petty State in Bombay, ii. 392.
- Bhilsa, fortified town in Central India, ii. 392-394.
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- Bhlwára, tract of country in Central India, ii. 394, 395.
- Bhlwára, town in Rájputána, ii. 395.
- Bhímá, river in Deccan, ii. 395.
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- Bhimbándh, hot springs in Bengal, ii. 396.
- Bhimdar, torrent in Punjab, ii. 396.
- Bhím-Ghorá, place of pilgrimage in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 396, 397.
- Bhim-láth, village in Central Provinces, ii. 397.
- Bhim Singh's *láthí* or club, monolith near Sarya, xii. 272.
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- Bhínal, town in Rájputána, ii. 397.
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- Bhogdabári, town in Bengal, ii. 401.
- Bhoginpur, town and *tahsíl* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 401.

- Bhográi, embankment in Bengal, ii. 402.
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- Bhoika, petty State in Bombay, ii. 402.
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- Bhojpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 402.
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- Bhomoráguri, forest reserve in Assam, ii. 402.
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- Bhonsla, family name of the Maráthá Chiefs of Nágpur, lapsed to the British for want of heirs in 1853, article 'India,' vi. 322.
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- Bhonsla, Raghuji II. (1788-1816), 4th Rájá of Nágpur, defeated at Assaye with Sindia, i. 374; annexed Betil, ii. 330; besieged Garhákota, but was defeated by Gen. Baptiste, iv. 13; his reign and the treaty of Deojaon, x. 167; conquered Sambalpur, xii. 180.
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- Bhotmári, trading village in Bengal, ii. 408.
- Bhragu, founder of Broach, 1st century A.D., where his descendants, the Brágav Bráhmans, still live, iii. 113.
- Bhubau, range of hills in Assam, ii. 408.
- Bhúgtis, tribe of Baluchis in Balúchistán, ii. 29.
- Bhuinhárs, cross between Bráhmans and Rájputs (perhaps same as Babhans), a landholding caste in Azamgarh, i. 395; Ballia, ii. 20; Benares, ii. 257. *See* Babhans.
- Bhuiyás or Bára Bhuiyás (perhaps identical with Bhuinhárs), their history and numbers in Assam, i. 354.
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- Bhukarheri, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 408, 409.
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- Kachola, town in Rájputána, vii. 278.
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- Kachwákas, tribe of Rájputs, important in Ajmere-Merwára, i. 123; Jaláun, vii. 97; Rájputána, xi. 409, 410.
- Kadaba, village and *taluk* in Mysore State, vii. 278.
- Kadaiyanallúr, town in Madras, vii. 278.
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- Kadambas, dynasty which ruled in Shimoga, with its capital at Banavási, xii. 400.
- Kadána, State in Bombay, vii. 279.
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- Kadattanád, chiefship in Madras, vii. 279.
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- Kahmuván, lake in Punjab, vii. 294.
- Kahrór, town in Punjab, vii. 294, 295.
- Kahúta, *taluk* in Punjab, vii. 295.
- Kaibarttas or Keuts, caste of fishermen, especially numerous or otherwise remarkable, in Assam, i. 355; Bengal, ii. 296; Bogra, iii. 28; Dinájpur, iv. 292; Howrah, v. 462; Huglí, v. 491; Kámrúp, vii. 359; Maldah, ix. 243; Midnapur, ix. 427; Murshidábád, x. 25; Nadiyá, x. 132; Rájsháhí, xi. 432.
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- Kumár, river of Bengal, viii. 345.
- Kumáradhári, river of Madras, viii. 345.
- Kumárganj, village in Bengal, viii. 346.
- Kumári. *See* Comorin.
- Kumáрила, Bráhmañical religious reformer (750), vi. 191; 209; 329, 330.
- Kumárháíl, town in Bengal, viii. 346.
- Kumáun, Division in N.-W. Provinces, viii. 346, 347.
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- Kumbaránis, tribe of Brahuís in Balúchistán, ii. 29; to which Khán of Khelát belongs, iii. 100.

- Kumbhákamdrúg, mountain in Madras, viii. 358.
- Kumbhakonam. *See* Combaconum.
- Kumbhárli-ghát, road over Western Gháts, Bombay, viii. 358.
- Kumbher, town in Rájputána, viii. 358.
- Kumbhipáthiás, small sect in the Central Provinces, their doctrines, iii. 315 ; numerous in Sambalpur, xii. 182.
- Kumhársain, Hill State in Punjab, viii. 358, 359.
- Kumhráwan, *parganá* in Oudh, viii. 359.
- Kumillá. *See* Comilla.
- Kumiriá, village in Bengal, viii. 359.
- Kumis, tribe in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 450.
- Kumlágarh, fortress in Punjab, viii. 359.
- Kúmpta, Sub-division in Bombay, viii. 359, 360.
- Kúmpta, town in Bombay, viii. 360, 361.
- Kunáwár, hilly tract in Bashahr State, Punjab, viii. 361, 362.
- Kunáwáris, inhabitants of Bashahr State, Punjab, xii. 500.
- Kunbis, most numerous and important agricultural caste in Ahmadábád, i. 85, 86 ; Ahmadnagar, i. 100 ; Akola, i. 143 ; Amráoti, i. 247 ; Bombay Presidency, iii. 51 ; Broach, iii. 104 ; Kaira, vii. 302 ; Khándesh, viii. 154 ; Násik, x. 229 ; Poona, xi. 205, 206 ; Rájputána, xi. 410 ; Ratnágiri, xii. 7 ; Sátára, xii. 279, 280 ; Sholápur, xii. 413 ; Thána, xiii. 252 ; Wún, xiii. 541.
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- Kundálá, village in Punjab, viii. 364.
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- Kundia, village in Rájputána, viii. 364.
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- Kunigal, town and *táluk* in Mysore, viii. 366.
- Kunjah, town in Punjab, viii. 366.
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- Kuns, hill tribe in Arakan, iii. 183.
- Kunsá, town in Oudh, viii. 367.
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- Kupili, town and seaport in Madras, viii. 367.
- Kurái, town and *tahsil* in Central Provinces, viii. 367, 368.
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- Kuram, mountain pass into Afghánistán from the Punjab, article 'India,' vi. 6.
- Kuram, river of Afghánistán, viii. 370.
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- Kurg. *See* Coorg.
- Kurha Keshupur, town in Oudh, viii. 372.
- Kurhurbaree. *See* Karharbari.
- Kurigrám, village and Sub-division in Bengal, viii. 372.
- Kurivikulam, town in Madras, viii. 372.
- Kúrkús, aboriginal tribe, numerous in Betúl, ii. 330 ; Chhindwára, iii. 400 ; Hoshangábád, v. 445 ; Nimár, x. 332.
- Kurla, town in Bombay, viii. 372, 373.
- Kurmatúr, town in Madras, viii. 373.
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- Kursi, town and *parganá* in Oudh, viii. 373, 374.
- Kurtkoti, town in Bombay, viii. 374.
- Kurubars, caste of blanket weavers in Sirá, xii. 546.

- Kuruda-male, hill in Mysore, viii. 374.
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 Kutab Sháhi, Muhammadan dynasty in Southern India (1512-1688), article 'India,' vi. 288.
 Kutab-ud-dín, the first of the Slave dynasty, and the first resident Muhammadan sovereign in India (1206-10), article 'India,' vi. 278. *Local notices*—Took Ajmere, i. 120; Koil, i. 169; Budáun, iii. 117; Bulandshahr, iii. 133; Delhi, where he built the Kutab Minár, iv. 191; his operations in Behar and the Middle Ganges valley, v. 63; took Mahoba, v. 299, ix. 183; Kálinjar, vii. 332; Kálpi, vii. 342; Meerut, ix. 383; advanced as far as Surat, xiii. 120.
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- Stevenson, David, *Canal and River Engineering*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 23.
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- Takshaks, early Scythian tribe in Punjab, article 'India,' vi. 184, 185.
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of the local researches in which the author was for so long engaged. . . . In treating of ancient India, the author has made no use of Mill's work, but has written the history afresh from original translations of the Sanskrit literature of the period. The story of mediæval India could scarcely be told without the aid of Elphinstone's well-known work, but Dr. Hunter has gone back in every case to the original sources, from Elphinstone to Ferishta, and from him to the Arab geographers and Persian historians contained in Sir Henry Elliot's nine volumes on the same subject. In the accounts both of ancient and mediæval India, use has been made of the latest discoveries of the Archaeological Survey, which is still being carried on. The great feature of this remarkable article, and that in which its chief usefulness consists, is, perhaps, the constructive account of the Indian people, and the synthesis of Hinduism from the actually existing facts, as revealed by Dr. Hunter's survey and by the first Indian census.'—*The Times* (first notice, May 26, 1881).

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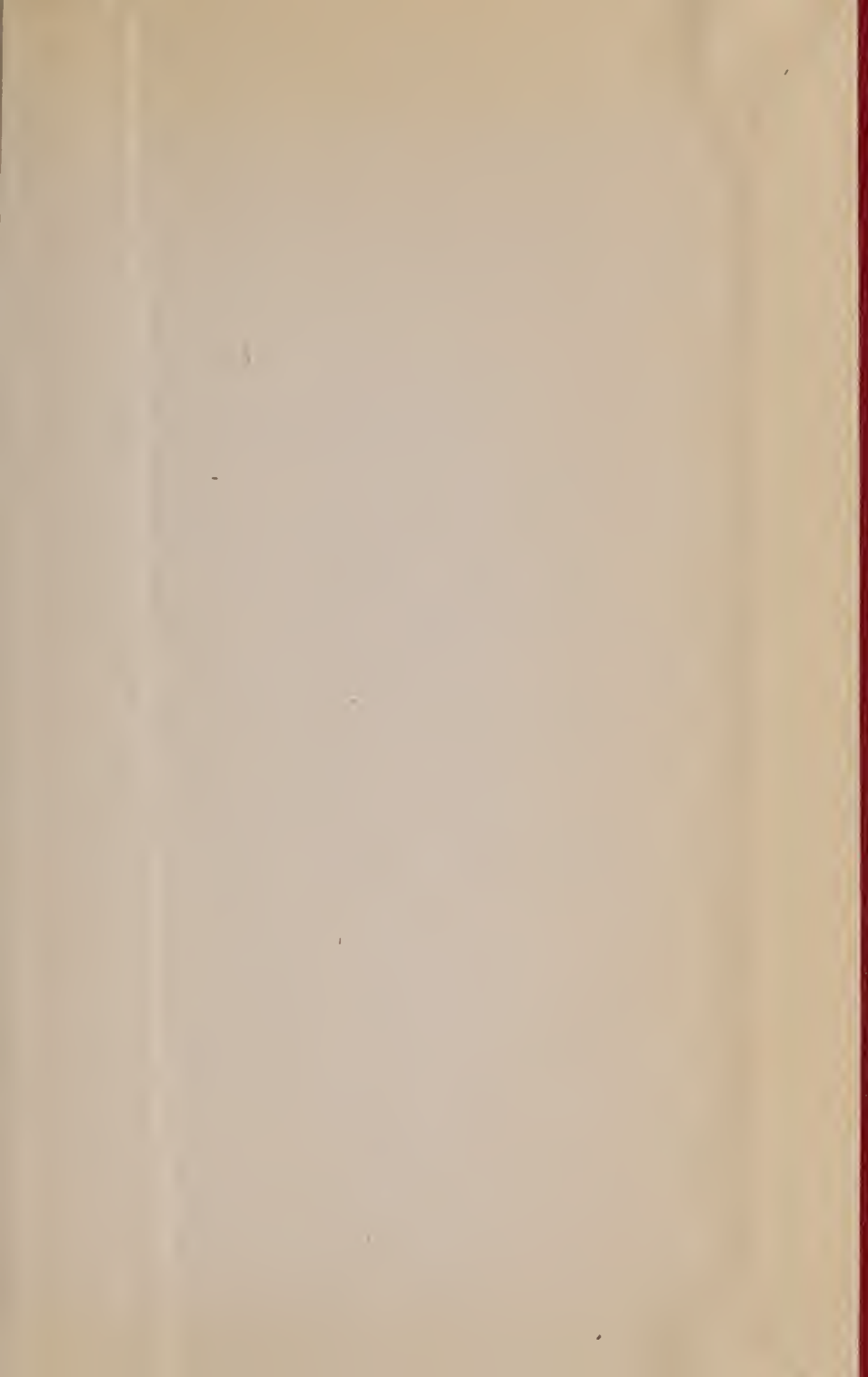
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